

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month \$2.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news collected from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states, fair weather, east winds, slightly warmer.

LEGISLATION and business have come to a standstill, awaiting the result of the Chicago convention. The trains leading into the city of grain are filled with anxious politicians.

FIELD WARD is tired of being made the scapegoat for the sins of others, and declares that General Grant had an equal responsibility with himself in the financial schemes of Grant & Ward.

EX-ALLEGED-PRESIDENT HAYES made a speech yesterday in Springfield, Ohio, in which he regretted that there were a million voters in the south who could neither read nor write. They can do both well enough to be convinced that Mr. Hayes reached the presidency through force and fraud.

The simultaneous blowing up of three prominent buildings in London last night attests the determination of the Rosencrance of Irish politics. The best thing for a man to do when he has a burning coal in his hands is to drop it, an example which England might find it good policy to pursue in regard to Ireland.

THE GRANTS AND THEIR BUNKO OPERATIONS.

There is no longer any doubt or mystery in regard to the operations by which Ward and Fish, acting together and separately, managed to rob their friends and acquaintances of an amount which is known to reach fourteen millions of dollars, and which may turn out to reach much more. There was doubt, as well as mystery when the collapse came, for it was almost impossible for the honest mind to conceive how such a monstrous swindle had been arranged and engineered so successfully. General Grant has a character, apart from his personality, a character which connects him even in the minds of those who might be supposed to be his enemies, with the national name and fame, and it was the cue of the newspapers of all classes and parties to exonerate him from all complicity with the Fish and Ward swindles, though such exoneration heightened the doubt and deepened the mystery.

But there is no longer either doubt or mystery. Both have been cleared up by the publication of the correspondence between General Grant and Fish, and the impartial mind must admit that the complicity of the one is as criminal as that of the other. There can be no escape from such a conclusion. It should be borne in mind that for two years or more the swindling operations of the firm were based on the assumption that the influence of General Grant was such as to give to his firm a monopoly of highly profitable government contracts in lay and out. When the collapse came, it was claimed in behalf of the Grants that they knew nothing whatever of these alleged government contracts, and that therefore they were innocent of complicity in any transaction or swindle which had the alleged contracts for its basis.

The arrest of Fish has cleared the atmosphere, so to speak, and has made perfectly clear that General Grant did know of the use that was made of the firm's pretensions concerning government contracts. Driven to the wall, Fish shows that he did not enter into intimate relations with the firm of Grant & Ward without making proper inquiries. These inquiries were addressed to Grant himself. Fish wrote to Grant in July, 1882:

It is necessary that the credit of G. & W. should be maintained very high. These notes, as I understand it, are given for no other purpose than to raise money for the payment of grain, etc., purchased to fill the government contracts. Under the circumstances, my dear general, you will see that it is of the most important importance to you to keep the credit of the firm as high as possible, and to keep it as high as possible. I will be happy to meet you at almost any time you may name to talk these matters over.

Fish, it will be observed, calls Grant's attention to the grain contracts in the most explicit manner. As a member of the firm, and interested in its success, Grant could have no doubt of the methods employed to raise money. Fish was an insider of the firm's notes to the extent of \$200,000, hence, his letter. Grant's reply is dated July 6, 1882. He wrote:

On my arrival in the city this a. m., I find your letter of yesterday with a letter from Thomas L. James, president of the Lincoln National bank, and a copy of your reply to the latter. Your understanding in regard to our liabilities in the firm of Grant & Ward are the same as mine. If you desire I am entirely willing that the advertisement of the firm should be so changed as to express this. Not having been in the city for more than a week, I have a large accumulation of mail to look over, and some business appointments to meet, so that I may not be able to get down to see you to-day. But I can I will go before 3 o'clock.

Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

There is not a word about the grain contracts, nor anything to show that Grant was surprised at the mention of contracts that had no existence, save in the imagination of the firm. The real answer to Fish's letter, however, was sent from the office of the firm the same day, and was as follows:

My Dear Mr. Fish—In relation to the matter of discount kindly made by you for account of Grant & Ward, I would say that I think the investments are safe, and I am willing that Mr. Ward should derive what profit he can for the firm that the use of my name and influence may bring.

Yours very truly,

U. S. GRANT.

This letter lets in a flood of light on the swindle, and shows that if any innocence anywhere in the hood of the great bunko firm, it was in the person of the man who had been the public

ceeded in a business-like way. He made all proper inquiries. He called Grant's attention, in the most explicit manner, to the fact that the firm was raising enormous sums of money on government grain contracts, and he could do no more than this. The letters of General Grant were not only a tacit admission of the existence of these contracts, but they went further and assured Fish that Ward was authorized to derive for the firm what profit he might from the free use of Grant's name and influence. What could be more explicit and satisfactory than this? It does not follow that Fish is an honest man, for he must have known that the grain contracts were part and parcel of an immense swindling scheme; but is he any less honest than General Grant? It is pitiful indeed that a great name should be dragged in the mire, but those who have great names should take care of them. In the light of facts, the public must conclude that General Grant was fully aware of the swindle.

ELECTIONS BY THE HOUSE.

It is now settled that there are to be three presidential candidates. General Butler, bearing the indorsements of the greenback and labor-reform organizations, is the third candidate in popular estimation, and the first actually in the field. It does not matter, of course, whether there are three or twenty-three candidates, if two get all the electoral votes; but if the third man, for example, receives some votes, and neither of the two leading candidates receives 201 electoral votes, the election then goes to the house of representatives, where the vote would be cast by states. Fortunately the democrats control twenty-one delegations out of the thirty-eight in the house. If the election is transferred to the house, the democrats are secure.

But will there be an election by the house? It is not impossible. Butler's friends claim that he will carry Michigan and Massachusetts. If he does, the republican candidate for president absolutely cannot secure 201 electoral votes. The schemes for depriving the democratic nominee of that number of votes are numerous. We give the latest one as presented by the Chicago Inter-Ocean in speaking of the vote of West Virginia.

In the House Mr. Nichols voted to appropriate \$100,000 for the benefit of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi river; Messrs. Blount, Buchanan, Chandler, Clements, Crisp, Hardeman, Reese and Turner voted against the proposition. Mr. Hammond was paired with the aide of Maine. Mr. Turner put through the Wallace-McKinley contested election case in five days.

Do you suppose that any genuine independent republican could be induced to vote for a party which is engaged in reforming republican morality? If you think so, you are not acquainted with our friends, the independent republicans.

BEN BUTLER NOW claims to be the worst greenbacker this country has ever seen. SILVER COIN bangles are the latest craze among the eastern girls. It is the ambition of every girl to wear one of these silver circles with its little row of single coins, each piece bearing the monogram of its donor. One young lady comes to the front with fifty-two bangles, costing \$84.45, but as the expense was shared among fifty-two gentlemen it didn't amount to much to any one person. It is estimated that in New York and Brooklyn there are 60,000 girls who wear bangles, with 180,000 five-cent pieces and 100,000 dimes on them, besides other coins.

Is it well enough to take a whirl and a tilt at Grant occasionally, but what was the amount Arthur divided with Bliss when the star-route swag was cut up? Dorsey is of the opinion that it cost Ward and Sanderson \$200,000 to "get off." How much of this did Arthur get?

A good many of the republican idols are showing cracks in the varnish as the weather grows warmer.

The keeper of a fashionable New York restaurant is thinking of putting up a notice prohibiting the entrance of any person dressed in a business suit. This crank claims that the reason why English gentlemen live to a good old age is because they dress for dinner. He says that when a man is worried with the work of the day it is a positive injury to his stomach. But by the time he has wrestled with his shirt studs and collar buttons and donned his dress suit he has forgotten half of his grievances, and is ready to eat his dinner leisurely and appreciatively.

In England a commercial traveler, or drummer, receives a fixed salary and five dollars a day for expenses on the road. There are fully 40,000 of these drummers traveling in the three kingdoms, and at a moderate calculation each individual covers about 10,000 miles a year and brings his house an average trade of \$60,000. When a number of drummers meet at a hotel the one who has been longest in the house takes the head of the table, and the latest arrival the foot. Wine is freely ordered and each man has to pay his pro rata share of the bill, whether he drinks anything or not. At the conclusion of the feast a plate is passed around, and each guest deposits a two-cent piece in it. A collection box of the commercial travelers' orphan asylum is then placed before the chairman, who counts the cash and places it in the box. This custom realizes something like \$25,000 a year.

The Republican says Washington is taking front rank as a summer resort. This is true. Washington now ranks with Texas and some place where old man Dante met his friends and fellow citizens.

Several leading American dailies have recently adopted one of the distinctive features of French journalism. They announce the publication of short serial stories by some of the most noted authors of the day. For many years the Parisian journals have made serial fiction one of their most brilliant attractions, and there is no reason why the newspapers of this country should not make a success of the experiment. The masses of readers have an appetite for fiction, as well as news of the day, and it is within the legitimate province of the ideal newspaper to supply this demand. The newspaper is gradually rounding into shape as the book of the present and the future, and it is the only book that millions look to for instruction and entertainment. Hereafter the great novelists, essayists and poets of the world will be invited to contribute to the pages of the great newspaper.

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BAKER PACHA still suffers severely from the wound he received in battle, and his visit to London is for the purpose of securing the best medical attention.

A short time since in Wall Street, New York, the gospel according to Jay Gould was universally received. Now one Woorisboffer is the only canon of authority.

Mr. FARRINGTON WARD occupies the cell once

inhabited by that distinguished financier, the late Mr. Tweed, and as the latter didn't get away with the cell it is reasonably secure, perhaps, during its tenancy by Mr. Ward.

Mr. W. J. WARDER is one of the favored customers of Grant & Ward. He put six million dollars into the concern and drew out seven million eight hundred thousand dollars in the end of a month. The unfortunate "investor" will probably call on him to divide.

LELIA J. ROBINSON, the woman lawyer of Massachusetts, has lately made her appearance as a pleader in court with signal success. She was the attorney of a deserted wife who petitioned for maintenance and the custody of two children. Miss Robinson gained her case triumphantly.

FARRINGTON WARDER is the most charmingly quiet lawyer in the city. He is a quiet, unassuming man, and his suggestion of bail by saying: "Men in my circumstances lose their friends with remarkable rapidity. I do not think I shall be able to obtain the most ordinary bail." And he went to jail rather than try.

The brilliant Harvard student who worked himself to death, has been known to make \$1200 in two months just before the mid-year examinations. His custom was to give lectures in his college-room to large groups of students who were not satisfied with their own studies. He was so valuable that students were willing to pay a large admission fee.

It is said that at one time during his examination, Fish exhibited confusion. We may be sure, however, that neither shame nor repentance controlled his mind. Men who engage in the business of robbing their friends and partners are not apt to be troubled with remorse.

It is understood that Bliss made more money out of the star-route prosecutions than the government paid him. Dorsey, for instance, was told that he would be "let go" on the payment of \$30,000.

CAPTAIN ROBERT W. ANDREWS, aged ninety-three, has just reached Washington, D. C., on his long tramp from San Francisco to Boston, where he goes to visit a son. The captain has walked twenty-five miles a day and carries sixteen pounds of luggage. He served in the war of 1812 and also in the late war. He has ten children living. The aged pedestrian enjoys fine health. He has never used tobacco but takes a dram when he thinks he needs it. However, he is particular about the quality of his liquor, and prefers going without to drinking a mean article. He tramped over the same ground seventy-one years ago and says that he notices some changes. While in Washington the old man called on President Arthur. He has shaken hands with every president except Washington.

If George Bliss could be made to confess, Editor Dana would have fewer allusions to our "honest president."

EVERY robber in Wall street, it appears, was a partner of General Grant's bunko firm. They were all partners and they all got bit.

EX-GOVERNOR BENJAMIN, of Massachusetts, declares that he is twenty years old as a greenbacker. In other words, he has grown gray in the business.

The mention of Edmunds as a possible republican candidate has not made him any more sociable. He still goes off by himself when he wants to take a toddy.

WHEN Blaine gave Bill Chandler the back of his hand, he knew what he was about. If he is recalled at Chicago, it will be owing almost entirely to the fact that he has driven Chandler out of his front porch.

Wouldn't mind. "Would you mind helping the poor?" wearily asked Colonel Andrews, and a pleading, thirty look at the stranger beside him.

"No, no," replied the stranger, turning around; "I'll take the same you do," smiling pleasantly. "I asked if you'd mind helping the poor." "And I don't," affably answered the stranger; "I'd just as soon help myself at your expense as anyone else's."

Hardscrabble's look was bitter.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Ohio democrats are beginning to discuss their ticket. The probabilities favor the re-nomination of Secretary of State Newnam.

BLAINE promises the south a cabinet position if the support he receives from that quarter is strong enough to give him the nomination.

SOME friends of ex-Congressman Peckle, of Indiana, who was unseated by the democratic house last week, have advised him to enter the field as a candidate for the republican gubernatorial nomination. He emphatically refuses, however, and says that he will be a candidate for election to the next congress.

WOMEN now serve on juries in Washington territory. In speaking of this fact a deputy district attorney of Seattle, said recently, "This new law is the greatest thing that has happened to Seattle. I tell you it looks like to see these clerks and bunnies hanging up there, and there is only one spittoon in the court room and that is seldom used."

NEWSPAPERS reached Cairo that a new black flag prophet has appeared before Danfour and defeated El Mahdi's troops. The new mahdi states that El Mahdi was one of his former derisives. The Catholic bishop of the Sudan has just arrived in Cairo. He said that he had been driven out of his country by the forces of the prophet.

SOME trouble will probably arise concerning the composition of the next California state senate. The republicans hold that there must be elections for senators from the old numbered districts this year, but the democrats deny that the constitution requires this. They claim that the senate should be elected from the new districts, and that the republicans have a right to a majority in the senate.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

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ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Prohibition Campaign.

W. C. G. Moore, Ga. Will the prohibitionists take a hand in the national campaign?

A national prohibition convention will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23, to take action in the matter of nominating candidates for president and vice-president.

The Kuklux.

G. W. H. Ga. What was the final decision in the case of the Banks county kuklux?

They were convicted and sent to the Albany, N. Y., penitentiary for a term of years.

A Business College Education.

Farmington, N. H. I would like to see a young man to attend the business college in your city, and would it enable him to get better cause he is of advantage to him if he remained on the farm?

What could an experienced young man get for much in a wholesale store in Atlanta?

Yes, if he has average ability and leaves the college with a good business education. 2. Yes, wages would be very low at first, merely nominal.

The Anti-Liquor States.

S. T. G. Maryland, Tenn.: How do the various states stand on the liquor question?

A representative of the Presbyterian general assembly at Saratoga shows that prohibition is the law in many of the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont and constitutional prohibition in Kansas and Iowa.

In most of the states it is unlawful to sell to a minor, a student, a drunkard, a person already under the influence of liquor, or a person who is intoxicated and the penalties in most cases are by fines and imprisonment, such as no dealer could afford to incur.

There are also special provisions of a prohibitory nature in many of the states. For instance, prohibition, or total abstinence, general or local, is enacted in the states of Rhode Island, Connecticut (in the late election, 91 out of 167 towns voted license); Maryland (two-thirds of the counties); West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida (the alternative is high license under severe restrictions), Georgia (which has no law, but has partial or entire prohibition); Alabama (third of the state under local option); Texas, Colorado, Missouri (in specific counties, as Clay, Saline, Clinton, etc., and high license in others); Minnesota (by township) by which about one-twelfth is now under local option, and high license in Illinois and Nebraska, and the rest law, hated alike by the friends and foes of temperance in Ohio.

Hawley's Wooden President.

From the New York World.

"My son," said John Hawley to a World reporter, "the republican party could nominate a wooden Indian cigar store sign for president, and elect it."

The experience of the past seems to justify the claim. Indeed, the genial editor of the *Contra* might have gone further and said that the republican party could nominate the worst man it could pick out of the Hartford penitentiary and elect him as easily as they could anybody else provided he was duly labeled "Republican candidate."

Just now to contend probably thought it expedient to name a wooden president, with out making any reference to penitentiaries.

The first experience of General Hawley's party in the way of president making was with the republican party, and the worst man it could pick out of the Hartford penitentiary and elect him as easily as they could anybody else provided he was duly labeled "Republican candidate."

Following Grant came an obscure Pharos named Hayes, and when the people refused to elect him, they elected a wooden president, with out making any reference to penitentiaries.

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THE CENTRAL CITY.

MR. SCHOFIELD'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM INSTANT DEATH.

The Horse Guards' Departure—Laying of a Corner Stone—Preparations for the Walking Match—Points About the City—Personal Mention—Other News of Interest, Etc.

Macon, May 30.—[Special.]—This afternoon as Mr. Len Schofield was driving near the Telegraph and Messenger office on Second street, his horse became frightened and dashed off in a run. He drove lost control of his reins, he made a quick turn, the horse was turned over, throwing him out on the ground. As he lay there, he was not seriously hurt. The horse ran away and the buggy lay badly.

Laying the Corner Stone.

THE MAJOR VOLUNTEERS TO LAY THE CORNER STONE OF THEIR NEW ARMOY.

MAISON, May 30.—[Special.]—Tuesday afternoon the members of this crack company will lay the corner stone of their new armory. First street, with the assistance of the city. They will be assisted by the police and other organizations of the city. The workmen are being engaged in its completion.

The Guards' Departure.

FROM THE SCENE OF THEIR TRIUMPH.

MAISON, May 30.—[Special.]—This morning at 7 o'clock the members of the Governor's Horse Guard formed in line at the Brown house and marched to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia depot, from where they will start for their home. The company was preceded by the Atlanta coronet band and Sam Hurl.

The Walkers.

PREPARING FOR THE COMING RACE—MUCH INTEREST MANIFESTED.

MAISON, May 30.—[Special.]—The park to-day has been lively with walkers. A good time was made, and many strollers departed.

The Receipts.

OF THE WEEK-END YESTERDAY.

At a meeting of the committee composed of Captain Wheeler and Colonel Wiley, in the office of Colonel Wiley to-day, the report of the receipts of the tournament was counted up. The following was the report:

Receipts from tickets. \$900 to \$1000
Expenses. \$40 to \$50
Net receipts. \$860 to \$950

Short Paragraphs.

AND HAPPENINGS IN THE CITY—PERSONAL POINTS.

MAISON, May 30.—[Special.]—A negro named Joseph A. Smith was arrested to-day by the United States authorities for sending an obscene letter to a colored girl named Lela Burt.

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